

LIPETS, V.Ya., KULIGINA, K.I., (Moskva)

Duodenal neurinoma. Arkh.pat. 18 no.3:87-90 '56

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Yegor'yevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.D. Finkel'berg)
(NEURILEMMOMA
duodenum, diag. (Rus))
(DUODENUM, neoplasms
neurilemmoma, diag. (Rus))

01/20/81/14/004/022/025
5100 5100

AUTHORS: Nikitina, S. A., Taubman, A. B., Kuligina, N. V.,
Spiridonova, V. A.

TITLE: Structuration in interphase adsorption layers of solutions of
surface-active substances and stability of emulsions and
aqueous dispersions of polymers (latex)

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 4, 1963, 905 - 908

DATA: The values of the shear stress P_m of the adsorption layers in
aqueous OP-10 (OP-10) (alkyl phenol polyhydroxyethylene ether) solutions
during the period of their formation under static conditions were measured
along the water - xylene interface. Furthermore, the stability of con-
centrated emulsions of xylene in water and polymer dispersions (polystyrene
latex stabilized with OP-10 and pluronic (hydroxy ethylene and hydroxy
propylene block polymer)) was studied. The rate of increase in strength
of the protective emulsifier layers increases rapidly with the concentra-
tion of OP-10 solutions. Even in 5% solutions, however, maximum strength
(0.25 dyn/cm) is only reached after 25 hrs. When the same amount of
OP-10 was previously distributed between the two phases, high strength was
Card 1/3

S/120 65 14 104 022/025

8105 3100

... in interphase...

... in the first few minutes after the interface formed. To obtain ... the emulsion has to be shaken vigorously for ... solution of pluronic 164 ... the surface-active substance ... the ... size is ... the ... the relation between high strength of protective layers ... and the formation of complex supermolecular structures in ... multilayer phase layers on the interface of the two liquid ... structures can also be seen visually ... the hydrodynamic effect of the spinning ... turbulence ... causes an unidirectional transition of the hydro- ... into the aqueous phase in the form of an ultramicroemulsion ... (J. Stenning, L. Scriven, Am. Inst. Chem. Eng., 8, 514 (1959)). The ... obtained by using OP-10 and pluronic 164 as emulsifiers for poly- ... agree well with the above data. These emulsifiers as well as ... and pluronic 164 take ... at ... concentrations, but ... in their stabilizing action. ... stability is ... using OP-10 or pluronic as emulsifiers under conditions such

0121 01 147 114 1010125

5:00 B:01

... in interphase...

that some supermolecular surface structures are also formed. High strength of the structured stabilizing layers is the principal condition for high stabilization of latex and concentrated emulsions; it is achieved when the emulsifiers are sufficiently soluble in water as well as in the non-aqueous phase. There are 1 figure and 1 table. The most important English-language reference is: A. Kaminski, J. W. McBain, Proc. Roy. Soc., London, 198, 447 (1949).

INSTITUTION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR,

PRESENTED: September 26, 1962, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

DATE: September 12, 1962

Card 3/3

KULIGOWA, Janina

Rhinolalia aperta and its therapy. Przegl. lek., Krakow 10 no.8:
220-223 1954.

1. Z Centralnej Wojewodskiej Poradni Zdrowia Psychicznego w Krakowie.
Kierownik: Dr W.Stryjenski.
(SPEECH DISORDERS,
rhinolalia aperta, ther.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927410020-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927410020-6"

KULIGOWSKI, J.

KULIGOWSKI, J. A device for the horizontal cutting of grooves in screw heads. p. 276. Vol. 29, no.7, July 1956. MECHANIK, Warszawa, Poland.

RELIGIONI, J.

Remarks on methods of relief surveying.

1. c (PRZEGLED GOSPODARSTWA) Poland, Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan. 1957.

10: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (Abl I) Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1957

KULIGOWSKI, Karol, mgr inż.

Ten years of the Designing Office of Railroad Electrification 1953/62.
Przełk kolej elektrotech 15 no.5:127-131 My '63.

KULIGOWSKI, Stanislaw (Lodz)

Frame-panel building in the Dabrowa development of the city
of Lodz. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 35 no.5:194-200 My '63.

KULIGOWSKI, Wieslawnierz; NITRZKA, Jerzy

Electrostimulation of the pulp of teeth treated orthodontically
by means of an inclined plane. Czas. stomat. 18 no.4:431-434
Ap'65.

1. Z Zakladu Ortodontji (p.o. Kierownik: dr. I. Kaszubkiewicz-
Michniewicz) i z Zakladu Stomatologii Zachowawczej Pomorskiej
Akademii Medycznej w Szczecinie (p.o.Kierownik: dr. H. Myslinska).

KULIGOWSKI, Z.

Actualization of certain premises of Pavlovian theory in a
neurological clinic. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. polska 2 no.
2:177-184 Mar-Apr 1952. (GLML 22:4)

1. Of the National Psycho-Neurological Institute (Director--Prof.
Z. Kuligowski, M. D.).

KULIGOWSKI, Z.

Proposed structural changes of the Psychoneurological Institute.
Neurologia &c. polska 3 no.1:65-68 Jan-Feb 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Of the State Institute of Psycho-Neurology (Director--Prof. Z.
Kuligowski, M.D.), Pruszkow..

KULIGOWSKI, Z.

Condition of neurology in Poland. Neurologia & polska 3 no.3:246-280
May-June 1953. (CIMI 25:1)

1. Of the State Psycho-neurological Institute (Director--Prof. Z. Kuligowski, M.D.), Pruszkow.

42

KULIGOWSKI, Zygmunt K.

Motor conditional reflexes in rats subjected to combined action of vibration and noise. Acta physiol pol 12 no.6:821-832 '61.

1. Zaklad Fizjologii Czlowieka, Akademia Medyczna, Warszawa. Kierownik: prof., dr. W. Missiuro, redaktor naczelny i czlonek kolegium redakcyjnego "Acta Physiologica Polonica". Adres autora: Instytut Naukowy Kultury Fizycznej, Warszawa, Marymoncka 34.

(CONDITIONAL RESPONSE)

KULIGOWSKI, Zygmunt W.; OSETOWSKA, Ewa

Subacute encephalitis (van Bogaert) in adult patients. Neurologia
etc. polska 11 no.1:11-19 Jan-F '61.

1. Z Oddziału Neurologicznego i Pracowni Neuropatologii Instytutu
Psychoneurologicznego Dyrektor Instytutu i Kierownik Oddziału:
prof. dr Z. W. Kuligowski; z Pracowni Neuropatologii Instytutu
Bunge, Berchem-Antwerpen Kierownik Pracowni: prof. dr L. van Bogaert.

(ENCEPHALITIS case reports)

KULIGOWSKI, Zygmunt; HORYD, Wanda; MATUSZELAŃSKA, Irena

Postapoplectic epilepsy. Neurol., neurochir. psychiat. Pol.
14 no.3:369-376 My-Je '64

1. Z Oddziału Neurologicznego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego
(Ordynator i dyrektor: Z.W. Kuligowski) i z Oddziału Neurologicznego Państwowego Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych w Pruszkowie (Ordynator: I. Wald).

KULIK, A.

Pioneers of the future. Radio no.7:10-11 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Saratev--Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

KULIK, A. (Verkhne-Millinskiy rayon, Molotovskoy oblasti).

Percentage of radio silence. Radio no. 9:10-11 S '56. (MIRA 9:11)
(Molotov Province--Radio)

Kulik, A.

107-12-7/46

AUTHOR: Kulik, A. (Moscow)

TITLE: With Our Own Hands (Svoimi rukami)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956, Nr12, p.6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A report on the construction of an amateur-type ultrashort-wave radio station at the #201 high-school, 3 Novopodmoskovnaya ulitsa, Moscow. Three youngsters Oleg Tumanov, Victor Tsybryayev, and Valentin Mishachev under the guidance of the physics teacher Yelena Nikolayevna Tikhomirova have constructed the radio station out of various amateur-type radio parts. Lyalya Belyayeva is the operator.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

32-3-16/52

AUTHOR: Kulik, A.A.

TITLE: On the Problems Connected With the Determination of Domains and the Calibration of Sensitivity of the Ultrasonic Defectoscope
(K voprosam opredeleniya predelov i etalonirovaniya
chuvstvitel'nosti ul'trazvukovogo defektoskopa)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 294-299 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is stated in this paper that the amount of reflected energy depends on the degree of deformation and on the thickness of the reflecting body (measured in the direction of sound), and that the sensitivity of the ultrasonic method decreases with a reduction of the latter. Measuring reliability also depends on the duration of echo measurements at each individual point, whereas the sensitivity of the defectoscope, as may be seen from various diagrams, is influenced by the distance of the defect, the type of apparatus, and the nature of the investigation material. In order to take the influence of the thickness of the layer of the object measured into account as an important factor of sensitivity calibration, a correction coefficient was introduced in accordance with instruction

Card 1/2

On the Problems Connected With the Determination of Domains
and the Calibration of Sensitivity of the Ultrasonic
Defectoscope

32-3-16/52

Nr 408-55 VIAM. It is mentioned that the editors corrected the statement made by the author that the pitch of the echo signals depends linearly on energy and not upon the amplitude of sound pressure. A method of determining sensitivity is suggested which is based on a determination of the zones in which this determination is most difficult on the one hand, and, on the other hand, of that of signal amplitude. In the case of the calibration method recommended the standard sample may be produced from any material, but the surface of the ultrasonic oscillation feed must remain constant so that a uniform system may be worked out for various types of defectoscopes. There are 8 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Materials-Ultrasonic oscillations-Test methods
2. Defectoscope-Sensitivity calibration

Card 2/2

Dartkopoyiv metallor; sbornik stroy (film Detection in Metals;
Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 459 p. Serials all
in serial, 4,550 copies printed.

Ed.: D.J. Shuyber, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Zhi: M.J. Lagnvskaya;
Tech. Ed.: V.P. Bordin; Managing Ed.: A.J. Zaymova, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians in the field
of nondestructive inspection and testing of metals.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles deals with methods of nondestructive in-
spection and testing of metals. Results of investigations conducted at
the Scientific Center of Nondestructive Testing, X-ray,
ultrasonic, and fluorescent-penetrant methods of flaw detection, X-ray,
ultrasonic, and fluorescent-penetrant methods of flaw detection, and equipment
described. Detailed descriptions of flaw-detection methods and equipment
are presented. Data are given on the status of the development of flaw-
detection methods in non-Soviet countries. No personalities are mentioned.
References follow several of the articles.

1. <u>Nondestructive Inspection of Parts by Alternating Current and Inspection by the Magnetic-particle Method</u>	17
2. <u>Measuring Magnetic Fields on Parts of Intricate Shape and Inspection of Blades by the Magnetic-particle Method</u>	55
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5. <u>Automatic Flaw Detector for Inspecting Mass-produced Steel Parts</u>	80
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7. <u>Practical Application of Electromagnetic Methods of Non- destructive Testing</u>	117
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28 (5)

AUTHOR:

Kulik, A. A.

SOV/32-25-7-15/50

TITLE:

The Problem of Estimating the Volume of a Defect in the Control of Metals According to the Ultrasonic Echo Method
(K voprosu ob otsenke razmerov defekta pri kontrole metallov ul'trazvukovym ekho-metodom)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 810 - 813
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The influence of various factors on the amplitude of the echo signal was studied with regard to a possibility of applying the crack detectors (CD) V4-7I and UZD-7N. For this purpose a special attenuator was worked out which, connected to (CD), allows an estimation of the amplitude of the echo signal within a wide range. The experiments were carried out by means of various deformed metals with several standard and natural reflectors. It was noted that a number of other factors, which are explained, has an influence not only on the dimensions of the reflector, but also on the amplitude of the echo signal and on the conditioned expansion. The different sizes of the modern ultrasonic (CD) make it impossible to select universal

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The Problem of Estimating the Volume of a Defect SOV/32-25-7-15/50
in the Control of Metals According to the Ultrasonic
Echo Method

dimensions for the estimation of material defects in the case of ultrasonic control, and an exact and many-sided investigation of the applied (CD) for the desired control conditions has to be carried out. During the work with the ultrasonic echo method, the dimensions of the reflector can only be determined by drawing a corresponding experimental diagram. Therefore it is necessary to prepare a special sample (CD) and to carry out a detailed investigation of the properties of the (CD) for the various conditions of the analysis, by means of attenuators. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

69877

S/032/60/026/04/19/046
B010/B006

25.6000

AUTHORS: Kulik, A.A., Petrov, P.V.

TITLE: Magnetization of Workpieces in Quality Control¹ of Thermal Processing

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 460-462

TEXT: Hardness control of workpieces can be carried out by residual magnetic induction determinations. Magnetization can be attained by means of an apparatus containing solenoids and having a current supply which is suddenly interrupted. In the present case, the influence of the type of weakening of the magnetic field of the solenoid (from the maximum value down to zero) on the magnitude of the remanent magnetic induction of the test piece was investigated. Tests of differently shaped workpieces made of steel of the types 30KhGSA, 18KhNVA, and 2Kh13 were carried out by using solenoids 195 mm long (inside opening 45mm x 40 mm. winding n = 1780). Test pieces were subjected to various thermal pretreatments. It was found that in controlling the quality of thermal pretreatments, the most precise results are obtained if the voltage of the magnetic field of the solenoid is steadily decreased from the maximum

Card 1/2

Magnetization of Workpieces in Quality Control
of Thermal Processing

69877

S/032/60/026/04/19/046
B010/B006

value to zero. A unique relation between the remanent magnetic induction and the thermal pretreatment, however, is obtained only if a certain voltage of the magnetizing field is maintained for each material (e.g. a value of $H \geq 350$ oersteds for 30KhGSA steel). It is most practical to magnetize the workpiece up to complete saturation. The applicability of electromagnets for this purpose was investigated. A diagram (Fig. 3) and the description of an electromagnet for magnetizing cylindrical workpieces are given. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

NABIYEV, M.N.; PALETSKIY, G.V.; ANISIMKIN, I.G.; REBENKO, M.; KALININ, Ye.P.;
TROFIMOV, S.M.; VURGAFT, G.V.; POPOV, V.S.; KOROL', P.Z.;
KULIK, A.A.; KAL'MAN, L.A.; FARBER, S.I.; MATVEYEVA, N.Ye.;
GAVRILOV, V.S.; KADYROV, V.K.; IL'YASOV, A.I.; YAKUBOV, S.G.;
PROSKURIN, M.P.; NESTERENKO, A.P.; DEZHIN, N.D.; KOCHEROV, V.,
red.; POPOV, V., red.; SALAKHUTDINOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Chirchik, a city of major industrial chemical complexes]
Chirchik - gorod bol'shoi khimii. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR,
1962. 82 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk UzSSR (for Nabiyeu).
2. Rabotniki Chirchikskogo elektrokhimkombinata (for all
except Nabiyeu, Kocherov, Popov, V., Salakhutdinova).
(Chirchik—Chemical plants)

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES																									
<p>Changes in the chemical composition of the apple "Antonovka" during storage and during the soaking process. A. A. Kulik. <i>Kosmopolitnyy i Plodovoschchny Prom.</i>, 1937, No. 3, 20-3; <i>Chem. Zentr.</i>, 1938, I, 750 (6). --Storing for various periods does not affect the chem. compn. of the apples essentially. The abs. losses in acid and in tannin content are very slight but percentage losses are much larger than the loss in sugar. When they are treated</p> <p>with 1 l. water per kg. of apples (storage at 3-4.5°) the apples lose almost as much sugar as when stored in the fresh condition; however, the increase in acid in the liquid as a result of lactic fermentation reduces the acid content of the apples. This has a favorable influence on the ratio of sugar to acid so that the fresh taste is retained. The water protects the apples from spoilage. The loss of extractive material to the water is unimportant.</p> <p>M. G. Moore</p>																									
<p>ASH, S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

Review of Applied Mycology

KULIK, (A. A.). The Gooseberry as raw material for the wine making industry. — *Vinod. i Vinograd., U.S.S.R., 1949*, 7, pp. 32-33, 1949. [Russian. Abs. in *Plant Breed. Abstr.*, 20, 2, p. 339, 1960.]

Reference is made to several new gooseberry varieties resistant to *Sphaerotheca mors-uae*: see preceding abstract) bred at the Michurin Horticultural Research Institute, U.S.S.R., by K. D. Sergeeva. Good quality wine could be made from the berries of hybrid families from Oregon × Finik Zelenuy (Green Date), English Yellow × Stambovuy Michurina [Michurin Determinate], Houghton × Finik Zelenuy, Thompson × Zelenuy Butylochnuy (Green Bottle), Zelenuy Butylochnuy × *Ribes granularia* var. *succirubra*, and Careless × pollen mixture of several *Sphaerotheca*-resistant varieties.

KULIK, A. A., SOLOVA, G. I.

Hybridization, Vegetable

Changes in the biochemical characteristics of "Bizon" tomato effected by vegetative hybridization. Biokhimiia, 17, No. 1, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1954/2 Uncl.

KULIK, A.A.

Diagnosis of sex in diclinous plants. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 91,
417-19 '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(CA 47 no.21:11361 '53)

1954

KULIK, A.A.

FRANCHUK, Ye.P.; KULIK, A.A.

Character of the quantitative variability of the chemical composition of fruits and vegetables of Michurin and other varieties from different geographical regions. Biokhim. pl. i ovoshch. no.3:196-220 '55.
(MIRA 8:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva imeni I.V.Michurina Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR
(Plants--Chemical composition) (Fruit--Chemical composition)(Vegetables)

5(1)

AUTHORS:

Burlachenko, I. I., Kulik, A. A.,
Poznyakova, T. M., Il'yasov, A. I.

SOV/64-58-8-10/19

TITLE:

Exchange of Experience - Experience in Using Liquid Nitrogenous
Fertilizers (Obmen opytom. Opyt primeneniya zhidkikh
azotnykh udobreniy)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 8,
pp 492 - 494 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In several Republics of the USSR, as in Uzbekistan and
Kazakhstan, tests were started in the spring of 1956 on
the use of liquid fertilizers. The UzSSR and KazSSR intended
to use liquid ammonia and the ammoniate "A" (NH_4NO_3
64-67%, NH_3 14 - 17%, H_2O 16 - 22%, N_2 total 34-37%) on
cotton plantations of an area of 5000 hectares. The Kombinat
referred to in the Association was responsible both for
the production and the technical aspects of the transportation
of the liquid nitrogenous fertilizer. Ammonia tanks ATs-150
(on the chassis of the truck ZIS-150 with 2 cu.m.capacity,

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Exchange of Experience -- Experience in Using Liquid Nitrogenous Fertilizers SOV/64-58-9-10/19

1350 kg ammonia, weight 1300 kg, 20 atmospheres) and the mobile tank ATsA-63 (on the chassis of a GAZ-63 truck; 2 cu. m., 2 t ammoniate, 2 atmospheres) were used, the latter for ammoniate. Both types showed a few shortcomings. The spraying of ammoniate was done by a Soviet machine PUA-1 and imported American machines. The former proved to be more efficient, though the tanks were too small. The results of tests conducted to establish the amount of energy needed for distributing liquid fertilizer (Table 1) and the effects of fertilizing (Table 2) are given in the article. Apart from the savings in the number of workers effected by the use of liquid fertilizers instead of ammonium nitrate (0.2 - 0.3 workers per day instead of 0.7), a further saving of 40 roubles per hectare is possible, as was found by the Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva respublik (Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic). The cost price of 1 kg of nitrogen in the form of ammonia is 35% lower than with ammonium nitrate. According to the GIAP, capital investment for the construction of a 100000 t annual capacity ammonia plant is 100-110 million rubl. lower than for a similar

Card 2/3

Exchange of Experience — Experience in Using Liquid
Nitrogenous Fertilizers

SOV/64-58-8-10/12

Ammonium nitrate manufacturing plant. In 1957 experiments with liquid fertilizers were expanded considerably; gasoline tanks ATs-3000 were used for transporting ammonia and ammoniate. Moreover, the American machines mentioned above were modified. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Chirchikskiy elektrokhimicheskiy kombinat im. I. V. Stalina
(Chirchik Electro-Chemical Kombinat imeni I. V. Stalin)

Card 3/3

VORONIN, N.I., inzh.; KRASOTKINA, N.I., inzh.; MARSHAK, Yu.L., inzh.;
SOLOV'YEV, A.M.; PSHENKO, V.A., inzh.; KULIK, A.I., inzh.

Use of carborundum packing compounds for lining furnaces with
liquid slag removal systems. Elek.sta. 33 no.12:2-5 D '62. .
(Boilers) (Furnaces) (MIRA 16:2)

R

Geeson, I. ANALYSIS OF BAKKITE OF COALFIELD
HUNGARY. Erdővárosi Kőbánya, 64, 267 (1931) A small
 bauxite deposit in the area of Budapest is of geological
 interest. Analyses showed SiO_2 30 to 40, Al_2O_3 20 to 35,
 Fe_2O_3 0.8 to 1.8, and H_2O 0.0 to 1.1.

Geisel, M. S., and Kulik, A. I. CROGLASS REFRACTORY
BRICK FROM CHANOV-YAR CLAYS. Goghepory, 7 (10-11)
 725-20 (1930). Croglass refractory brick were prepared
 by suitable proportioning of particle size and of moisture
 The crude clay (KV clay) was molded, semibdry, in a Rd
 mold. The brick were fired at 1320° C.

Geisel, M. S., and Kulik, A. I. CROGLASS REFRACTORY
BRICK FROM CHANOV-YAR CLAYS. Goghepory, 7 (10-11)
 725-20 (1930). Croglass refractory brick were prepared
 by suitable proportioning of particle size and of moisture
 The crude clay (KV clay) was molded, semibdry, in a Rd
 mold. The brick were fired at 1320° C.

CA

19

A process refractory brick from (Zhasov-yar clays. M. S. Gendel and A. I. Kulik. *Ognebory* 1959, 10-11, 725-6; *Khim. Refrakt. Zhur.* 1960, No. 8, 99. — Groglon refractory brick were prepd. by suitable proportioning of particle size and of moisture. The crude clay (RV clay) was milled, semidry, in a Riddell press and fired in a Yablonskii furnace at 1330°. The results were satisfactory.

W. R. Hean

ASH-SL & METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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KULIK, A.I., inzhener; BUGACH, A.P., inzhener; SALGANIK, L.D., inzhener;
PANIN, T.I., inzhener; OSTANIN, V.V., inzhener.

The use of high-alumina bricks in air preheaters. Stal' 16 no.
7:582-585 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy ogneupernyy i Kenstantinovskiy metallurgicheskiy
zavod.
(Firebrick) (Heat regenerators)

KULIK, A.I.; SALGANIK, L.D.

Production of magnesite spout inserts for steel pouring nozzles.
Ogneypory 21 no.7:306-309 '56.
(Smelting furnaces--Equipment and supplies) (Magnesite) (MIRA 10:1)

137-58-6-11398

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kulik, A.I.

TITLE: A Technology for Producing High-heat-duty Fireclay Ladle Brick from Kirovograd Clay, and the Results of Its Use in Metallurgy (Tekhnologiya proizvodstva mnogoshamotnogo kovshevogo kirpicha iz kirovogradskoy gliny i rezul'taty yego primeneniya v metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii. M-vo chernoy metallurgii SSSR, 1957, Nr 12, pp 240-244. Diskuss. pp 299-347

ABSTRACT: The results of the development, at the Chasov Yar im. Ordzhonikidze Plant, of high-heat-duty fireclay ladle brick from a 4:1 mixture of Kirovograd and Chasov Yar refractory clays, are set forth. This ladle brick, manufactured to meet the specifications of ChMTU 10017, has the following average properties: apparent porosity 15.2%, σ_b compress. 700 kg/cm², $Al_2O_3 + TiO_3$ content 39.6%, highest safe temperature 1750°C. Employment of this brick to line steel ladles of 60 to 200 t

Card 1/2

A Technology for Producing (cont.)

137-58-6-11398

capacity raised the service life of the lining to 11.7-21.2 heats (25% on the average). The contents of the discussions at the firebrick and silica-brick section of the All-Union Conference on the Refractories Industry, held at Stalino in December, 1955, are presented in brief.

S.G.

1. Refractory material--Properties
2. Refractory material--Applications
3. Dipper liners--Life expectancy
4. Dippers--Materials

Card 2/2

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KULIK, A. I.

AUTHORS: Dolkart, F. Z., Kulik, A. I., Salganik, L. D. 131-23-5-5/16
Skripnik, G. N.

TITLE: Experiment in Manufacturing Magnesite Bricks in the Chasov-Yarskiy Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze (Opyt izgotovleniya magnezitovogo kirpicha na Chasov-Yarskom zavode imeni Ordzhonikidze)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Vol. 23, Nr 5, pp. 210-216 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ya. L. Rigberg, A. V. Drazhnikova, V. A. Litvinskiy (deceased), T. S. Karmanova, M. P. Peresada, N. D. Tsepin, V. Ya. Miroshnichenko, A. D. Kulakova, A. V. Zatula participated in these tests. The results are of interest as a mass preparation without deposit, pressing of the unfinished pieces on mechanical presses, and burning in the tunnel kiln is not used in the "Magnezit", which manufacture magnesite bricks. In the first stage of the experiment (figure 1) magnesite powder of two types was used: MK of 60-70% fraction under 0,5 mm and another type of 30-35% fraction under 0,5 mm. The chemical composition of these two kinds of powder can be seen in table 1 and the characteristic of the masses in table 2. Furthermore the pressing drying and burning of the unfinished pieces is described. In figure 2 the way of inserting the unfinished pieces for burning is shown and in table 7 (carries n. 1 to 4) the burning tem-

Card 1/3

Experiment in Manufacturing Magnesite Bricks in the Chasov-Yarskiy Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze.

131-23-5-5/16

peratures. By high shrinkage (table 3) a considerable waste occurred. The chemical composition and properties (table 4) corresponded to the conditions GOST 46-89-49 with the exception of the deformation temperature under stress. In order to improve the quality of the bricks a magnesite mass with a definite content of the fraction 0,5-0,88 mm was used, the characteristic of which can be seen in table 5. As these bricks did not fully correspond to the GOST standards, in the second stage of experiment masses were used, the moisture content and granulation of which are mentioned table 6. The unfinished pieces were burnt under a temperature regime which can be seen from table 7 (lorries 6,7 and 8). The way of inserting the unfinished pieces is shown in figures 3 and 4. The shrinkage during the burning is quoted in table 8 and the chemical composition as well as the properties of the burnt bricks in table 9. 96% bricks of first choice and 4% of second choice were obtained. Final conclusions:

1) By pressing on mechanical presses under a specific pressure of 500-1000 kg/cm² and a course containing ~50% magnesite of the fraction 2-0,5mm and 30 - 35% of the fraction below 0,088 mm products can be obtained which correspond to the GOST standards

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Experiment in Manufacturing Magnesite Bricks in the Chasov-Yarskiy 131-23-5-5/16
Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze

with regard to volumetric weight.

2) Burning the unfinished magnesite pieces with a moisture content below 1% can be carried out in the tunnel kiln under the regime of burning magnesite-, chromite- as well as chromo-magnesite-, bricks. By economical insertion of the unfinished pieces the waste can be considerably reduced. In order to obtain good results in the manufacture without mass storage a well sintered magnesite powder with a minimum content of calcium oxide must be used. There are 4 figures, 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Refractory Products);
Chasov-Yarskiy zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze (Chasov-Yarskiy Plant im-
eni Ordzhonikidze)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Refractory materials - Production methods
2. Magnesite - Applications

Card 3/3

15 (2)

AUTHORS:

Kulik, A. I., Safronenko, S. A.,
Salganik, L. D.

SOV/131-59-7-2/14

TITLE:

The Use of Electric Filters for Cleaning the Flue Gases of Rotary Driers. (Primeneniye elektrofil'trov dlya ochistki dymovykh gazov sushil'nykh barabanov)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 293 - 299 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute for Refractories) and the Leningradskiy filial Giprogazoochistki (Leningrad Branch of the Giprogazoochistka (State Institute for the Designing of Structures for Gas Purification)) for the dust collection from the flue gases of rotary driers, chose the electrical method by means of horizontal electric filters of the Ts-11,5 type. In 1958, a one-section electric filter was put into service. The scheme of the flue-gas dust removal of rotary driers is shown in figure 1, and described. The electric filter of the Ts-11,5 type is shown in figure 2. The precipitation of dust takes place under the influence of an electric field of high voltage. The dust deposited on the electrodes, which has lost its electric charge, is thrown into the bunker

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The Use of Electric Filters for Cleaning the Flue
Gases of Rotary Driers

SOV/131-59-7-2/14

by means of vibrators (Fig 3). The purified gas is led into the atmosphere by a chimney 35 m high. The feeding of the electric filters by high-voltage current is carried out by means of electric units of the APA-90-200 type. The putting into operation, and adjustment, of the electric filter is further described. Its working figures are indicated in table 1, and its electric working conditions in table 2. The scheme of the gas tester is given in figure 4, and the test results of the electric filters under different working conditions of the rotary drier are given by tables 3 and 4. The filtering plant consumes a total of 70 kw of current. The utilization of the dust permits the same quantity of clay to be saved, and the building and operating costs to be amortized in this way. Conclusions: Since March 1958, the electric filter has been working perfectly with a degree of dust removal of from 99.18 to 99.8%. After purification, the flue gases contain 157mg/m³ of dust. The use of electric filters does not only purify the air in the factory and its surroundings, but also yields annual savings of 280,000 rubles when 5 electric filters are employed. Finally, the editors of the periodical recommend the installation of these electric filters

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The Use of Electric Filters for Cleaning the Flue
Gases of Rotary Driers

SOV/131-59-7-2/14

to other factories of refractories (see footnote 1). There are
4 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Chasov-Yarskiy zavod огнеупорных изделий им. Орджоникидзе
(Chasov-Yar Works of Refractory Products im. Ordzhonikidze)

Card 3/3

15 (2)

AUTHORS: Kulik, A. I., Safronenko, S. A.,
Salganik, L. D.

SOV/131-59-8-2/14

TITLE: Manufacture of Magnesite Casting Linings

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 8, pp 338-342 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1958 the Chasov-Yar Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze started above manufacture. The following persons participated in the work: Ya. L. Rigberg, K. Ye. Kapran, T. S. Karmanova, A. P. Zatula, P. S. Gaydar, K. I. Kotlyarov, L. V. Medvedev, V. M. Baris, G. N. Skripnik, and Ya. F. Yevtushenko (Footnote 1). On the basis of laboratory experiments the production scheme was introduced as shown in figure 1. Further, the charge- and grain composition are described. The lining was pressed on a 290-t friction press (Fig 2) and dried in the already existing tunnel drying plants. They were burnt in tunnel furnaces simultaneously with casting-ladle bricks at 1510° (see Fig 3). Burning conditions are represented in figure 4. The burnt casting linings are tested according to the specifications of GOST 5500-50. Unburnt casting linings are controlled in accordance with the provisional technical instructions of the Sovnarkhoz of the Staling Economic Rayon. Furthermore, the practical testing of burnt and unburnt linings is

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Manufacture of Magnesite Casting Linings

SOV/131-59-8-2/14

described and noted to be successful. After the magnesite casting linings had been tested they were subjected to a petrographic analysis by the Petrographic Laboratory of the UNIIO (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov - Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Refractory Materials) (see Footnote 2). Besides, its microstructure is described in detail. Conclusions: Casting linings pressed in a friction press and burnt in a tunnel furnace exhibit positive results when used in casting ladles. They comply with the quality specifications of GOST 5500-50 if they are burnt at 1500°. Unburnt magnesite casting linings also provide positive results under equal conditions, and can replace the burnt ones. The manufacture of magnesite casting linings is cheaper as burning and the resulting working processes are superfluous. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod im. Ordzhonikidze (Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze)

Card 2/2

KULIK, A.I.; KARMANOVA, T.S.; YASTREMSKIY, I.S.; KHIL'KO, M.M.; PAPIN, T.I.

Application of paraffin to unfired magnesite nozzles and liners.
Ogneupory 26 no.3:113-114 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy (for Kulik, Karmanova, Yastremskiy).
 2. Makoyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Kirova (for Khil'ko).
 3. Konstantinovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod in. Frunze (for Papin).
- (Waterproofing) (Foundries—Equipment and supplies)

S/131/62/000/006/002/002
B117/B101

AUTHORS:

Strelets, V. M., Pitak, N. V., Kulik, A. I., Logachev, M. S.

TITLE:

Laboratory investigations of the technology of zircon products

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, no. 6, 1962, 283-288

TEXT: The influence of the following factors on the physico-chemical properties of zircon products was studied: grain composition, molding pressure, burning temperature, admixtures of clay, raw zircon concentrate (UMTS 2002-47 (TsMTU 2002-47)), and raw non-ferrous zircon (UMTY 4469-54 (TsMTU 4469-54)), the object being to establish optimum masses and working standards for the production of proportioning ladles for use in continuous steel-casting foundries. The lowest apparent porosity and the highest weight by volume were determined after drying (at 120°C) of samples made up of 1.5-0.5 mm grains (50%) and of < 0.088 mm grains (50%), and after burning (at 1550°C for 2 hrs) of samples made up of 1.5-0.5 mm grains (30%) and of < 0.088 mm grains (70%). A pressure of 500 kg/cm² was found sufficient for the production of dosing cups, as an increase in

Card 1/2

Laboratory investigations of ...

S/131/62/000/006/002/002
B117/B101

pressure from 500 to 1250 kg/cm² reduced the apparent porosity by 1.5-3.0% only. The fine grain size (< 0.088 mm) of burned zircon could be replaced by the same grade of raw zircon. An increase of the burning temperature from 1550 to 1650°C raised the linear shrinkage from 2 to 5-6% and the compressive strength from 400-600 to 900-1000 kg/cm². Addition of 5-10% clay improved the plasticity and made molding easier. High-strength products (~900 kg/cm²) were obtained at lower temperature (1500-1550°C). Raw zircon and zircon concentrate may be used for smaller sized products, which must be burned at < 1550°C to avoid swelling. Addition of clay reduces the temperature of sample destruction under loads of 2 kg/cm² by 150-200°C. This temperature reduction is smaller for samples of burned zircon. There are 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractory Materials) (Strelets, V. M., Pitak, N. V.); Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ognepornyykh izdeliy (Chasov Yar Combine of Refractory Products) (Kulik, A. I., Logachev, M. S.)

Card 2/2

LEVINTOVICH, E.V.; SHAKHTIN, D.M.; KULIK, A.I.; LOGACHEV, M.S.;
MIROSHNICHENKO, V.Ya.; SLAVGORODSKAYA, Ye.Ya.

Determining the weight by volume and density variations of a
glass bar by the absorption of gamma rays. Cgneupory 28 no.1:
17-21 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for
Levintovich, Shakhtin). 2. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh
izdelyi (for Kulik, Logachev, Miroshnichenko, Slavgorodskaya).

(Refractory materials--Testing)
(Gamma rays--Industrial applications)

VORONIN, N.I.; KRASOTKINA, M.I.; ~~KULIK, A.I.~~; KARMANOVA, T.S.;
LEVIN, G.Ye.; SIZIN, P.R.

Refractory materials and ramming mixtures for high-pressure
steam-boiler furnaces. Ogneupory 28 no.5:212-218 '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Voronin, Krasotkina).
2. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy (for Kulik,
Karmanova).
3. Mironovskaya gosudarstvennaya rayonnaya elektro-
stantsiya (for Levin, Sizin).

(Refractory materials)

(Boilers—Design and construction)

KULIK, A.I.; KUKOLEV, G.V.; HEMETS, I.I.

Manufacture and testing in service of highly heat-resistant steel-pouring stoppers. Ogneupory 29 no.9:382-391 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy (for Kulik). 2. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina (for Kukolev, Hemets.).

SHAKHTIN, D.M.; LEVINTSOVICH, E.V.; PRASKO, V.S.; ALFENIN, A.I.;
LEFNER, A.I. KULIK, A.I.; ZHELTOBRYUKH, V.P.; VASCHETIN, V.P.

Apparatus for determining the density of a glass bar from the
absorption of gamma radiation. Zav.lab. 30 no.4:501-502 '64.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporev i
Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy.

STRELETS, V.M.; PITAK, N.V.; KULIK, A.I.; LOGACHEV, M.S.; Primala
uchastiye VYSOTSKAYA-KVITKO, T.M.

Service of zircon nozzles in the continuous casting of steel.
Ogneupory 28 no.4:163-165 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov
(for Strelets, Pitak). 2. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh
izdeliy (for Kulik, Logachev).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/11 Chest Dis. Nov 59

2543. HYPOXIC SYMPTOMS IN PATIENTS WITH RESPIRATORY AND CIRCULATORY DISORDERS (Russian text) - Gorinshtein M. L. and Kulik A. M. - KLIN. MED. (Moskva) 1958, 36/12 (88-93) Graphs 4

In patients convalescent after pneumonia and in uncomplicated cases of bronchial asthma no hypoxaemic manifestations could be detected, but in the blood of patients suffering from cardiopulmonary insufficiency a considerable oxygen undersaturation was found even at rest. Patients with normal arterialization of the blood when at rest showed reduced oxygen saturation after only slight muscular exertion. Manifestations of hypoxaemia during rest or after muscular stress improved or disappeared wholly corresponding to the degree of recovery of the patient.

Lichtwitz - Haifa (XV. 6, 18)

Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii dykhaniya i krovoobrashcheniya
Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii, i 34-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy

KULIK, A.M.

Respiration of a mixture of helium and oxygen in obstructed air exchange in the lungs. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no. 5:32-35 My '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii dykhaniya i krovoobrashcheniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki M.Ye. Marshak) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(RESPIRATION) (HELIUM)

KULIK, A.M.; SANOTSKAYA, N.V. (Moskva)

Significance of changes in pulmonary ventilation and blood circulation in the pathogenesis of hypoxic manifestations. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 5 no.4:30-34 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii dykhanii i krovoobrashcheniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.Ye. Marshak) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR.
(LUNGS—BLOOD SUPPLY) (RESPIRATION)
(ANOXEMIA)

KULIK, A.M.

Electrical activity of the respiratory muscles in man during
different humoral influences on the respiratory center. Biul.eksp.
biol.i med. 54 no.7:3-6 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii dykhaniya i krovoobra-
shcheniya (zav. - chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinyu.
(ELECTROMYOGRAPHY) (RESPIRATION)

KULIK, A.M.

Functional interrelation between the respiratory muscles and those performing dynamic work. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no. 11: 17-21 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii dykhaniya i krovoobra-
shcheniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.Ye.
Marshak) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. -
deystvitel'ny chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.
(ELECTROMYOGRAPHY) (RESPIRATION)

KULIK, A.M.

Correlation of the electric activity of inspiratory and expiratory muscles of man in hypoxia, hyperoxia and hypercapnia.
Trudy Inst. norm. i pat. fiziol. AMN SSSR 6:105-106 '62
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii dykhaniya i krovoobra-
shcheniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. M.Ye.
Marshak) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN
SSSR.

KULIK, A.M.

Electric activity of the respiratory muscles in man during breath holding. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:27-33 Ap '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii dykhaniya i krovoobrashcheniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.Ye. Marshak) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 28, 1963.

KORPASH, Yu. [Korpus, J.]; KULIK, A.M.

Changes in the electric activity of respiratory muscles in cats during coughing. Biul. eksp. biol. med. 56 no.11:24-27 0 [i.e.N] '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii dykhaniya i krovoobrashcheniya (zav. - chlen korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M. Ye. Marshak) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR i kafedry eksperimental'noy patologii (zav. - prof. R. Kirets [Korec, R.]) lechebnogo fakul'teta Universiteta imeni P.I. Shafarika, Koshitse, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinyu.

KULIK, A.M.

Functional state of the respiratory center in man while holding
ones breath. Trudy Inst.norm.i pat.fiziol. AMN SSSR 7:59-60 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii dykhaniya i krovoobrashche-
niya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent A'N SSSR, prof. M.Ye.Marshak)
Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

KULIK, A. N.

KULIK, A. N.--"Double-Contact Plates with Reinforced Edge." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. L'vov State U imeni Ivan Franko. L'vov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physico-mathematical Science).

SO Knizhnaya letopis'
No 2, 1956

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 107 (USSR) SOV/124-57-7-8147

AUTHOR: Kulik, A. N.

TITLE: The Elastic Equilibrium of an Elliptical Plate With a Circular Cutout Reinforced by a Thin Elastic Stiffening Ring (Uprugoye ravnovesiye ellipticheskoy plastinki s krugovym vyrezom, podkreplennym tonkim uprugim kol'tsom)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi ta povidomlennya. L'vivs'k. un-t, 1955, Nr 6, part 2, pp 81-86

ABSTRACT: The paper examines the plane problem of the stress distribution in an elliptical plate with a circular cutout reinforced by a thin elastic stiffening ring. The center of the ring coincides with the center of symmetry of the ellipse. A hydrostatic pressure having an intensity p is applied along the outer contour of the plate. The functions $\phi(z)$ and $\psi(z)$ which characterize the stress distribution are sought by the method of the theory of the function of a complex variable and are expressed in the form of segments of a series.

A. Ya. Gorgidze

Card 1/1

SOV/124-57-3-3368

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 3, p 105 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kulik, A. N.

TITLE: Stress Concentration Around a Circular Hole Reinforced by a Slender Elastic Ring (Kontsentratsiya napryazheniy vozle krugovogo otver-stiya, pokreplennogo tonkim uprugim kol'tsom)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi ta povidomlennya. L'vivs'k un-t, 1955, Nr 6, Part 2, pp 87-92

ABSTRACT: The author determines the stress distribution in an isotropic plate with a circular hole reinforced by a constant-section slender ring, assuming that at infinity the stress distribution in the plate is presented as an n -th power polynome in terms of the variables x and y . The author analyzes the specific case of a beam with a sufficiently small reinforced circular hole, subjected to pure bending or to the action of a constant transverse force.

I. A. Prusov

Card 1/1

KULIK, A. N.

"The Tension of a Square Plate With a Reinforced Circular Opening," by A. N. Kulik, L'vov State University, Prykladna Mekhanika, Vol 2, No 4, 1956, pp 378-387

The author solves the problem on the tension of a square plate with a reinforced circular opening in its center, the edge of the opening being reinforced with a thin, rigid ring. Laying out the unknown stress components X_n , Y_n , acting on the ring from the plate side, into complex Fourier series, and expressing the relative elongation ϵ_0 and the deflection angle θ of the axis of the reinforcing ring through the coefficients of the resolution X_n , Y_n , functions $\phi(t)$, $\psi(t)$ are found from the conditions on the contour of contact L_2 .

Sum 1239

AKULOV, N.S.; KULIK, A.Ya.

Theory of fatigue of metals. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.8:528-530
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut AN BSSR.

USSR/ Physics - Molecular beam

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 22/49

Authors : Morgulis, M. D.; Gavriluk, V. M.; and Kulik, A. Ye.

Title : Condensation of a molecular beam on a metal surface

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/3, 479-482, Mar 21, 1955

Abstract : A quantitative experimental study of condensing molecules on metal surfaces is discussed. Special consideration was given to the condensation of strontium oxide molecules on very well milled tungsten bands. The method of marked molecules was used in the studies (a beam of radioactive molecules of isotope Sr^{90} was used for the marking strontium oxide molecules). The experiments were conducted with the help of a passive platinum evaporator at a temperature of $T = 1350^\circ K$. The density of the molecule beam was about $10^{-4}-10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$. The results are presented in the form of diagrams. Ten references: 4 USSR 4 USA; 1 French and 1 British. Graphs.

Institution : The Acad. of Sc., USSR, The Institute of Physics

Presented by : Academician S. A. Vekshinskiy, December 9, 1954

Kulik, A.Ye.

USSR/Electronics - Electronic and Ionic Emission.

H-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12277

Author : Levitskiy, S.M., Kulik, A.Ye.

Inst : -

Title : Method of Measuring the Total Transverse Resistance of an Oxide Cathode in Certain Commercial Types of Vacuum Tubes.

Orig Pub : Tr. N.-1. in-ta. M-vo radiotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956, vyp. 2-3 (30-31), 60-65

Abstract : A method is proposed for measuring the total impedance of the oxide cathode, suitable for pentodes with the third grid brought out. The third grid is used as a probe, which captures some of the electron stream from the cathode to the anode. When measuring the value of the emission current diverted from the cathode, a change takes place in the voltage drop across the resistance of the cathode layer, and consequently, in the difference of potential between the cathode and the third grid. The resistance

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12277

of the oxide layer is determined from the shift of the
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927410020
 voltage-current characteristics of the cathode, plotted
 at different values of plate current. To avoid additional
 heating of the oxide by the emission current, pulses are
 used in the measurements.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000927410020-6"

TEREMYAZEV, G., inzh.; GLEBOV, V., inzh.; LUZANOV, B.; MEDNIKOV, V.;
GURMAN, V., inzh.; SHARKHOV, A., inzh.; KOZLOV, N.; KULIK, B.;
PETROV, N., inzh.; POTOKIN, A., master po pnevmopriboram

Exchange of experience. Avt. transp. 43 no.9:49-53 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)
1. Tashkentskiy avtobusnyy park No.2 (for Potokin).

RONSKY, R.; SKALA, I.; TVAROH, F.; statistické zpracování KULIK, B.

Relationship between 17-ketosteroid and uropepsin excretion in patients with endocrineopathies. Sborn.lek. 62 no.3:64-68 1960.

1. IV. interní klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy v Praze, přednosta prof.dr. Mojmir Fucik. Endokrinologické oddělení KUNZ-Praha, přednosta doc.dr. František Tvaroh.
(17-KETESTEROIDS urine)
(UROPEPSIN urine)
(ENDOCRINOLOGY)

24(6)

AUTHORS:

Bogoroditskiy, N. P., Kulik, B. A.,
Fridberg, I. D.

SOV/57-28-10-10/40

TITLE:

Dielectric Losses Connected With the Structure of Ionic
Crystals and Their Mixtures (Dielektricheskiye poteri v
svyazi so strukturoy ionnykh kristallov i ikh smesey)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, Vol 28, Nr 10, -1958
pp 2165 - 2172 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper is limited to an investigation of the
component of the dielectric losses which is caused
by ions. The authors are of opinion that it is more
correct to connect the dielectric losses directly
with the crystallochemical features of the crystal lattice,
even the more as the lattice energy is determined by
just these peculiarities. (This replaces the conception
used in papers coming from the Tomskiy politekhnicheskii
institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute), of uniquely
connecting the dielectric losses with the lattice energy).
The purpose of this study was to investigate the di-

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Dielectric Losses Connected With the Structure of
Ionic Crystals and Their Mixtures

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electric losses of a number, as great as possible, of alkali-halide crystals, giving special importance to a series of compounds not investigated in the papers cited by references 1,2, and 3. Mixtures of alkali-halide crystals were also included in the work and their properties were compared with those of several silicate- and titanium- containing systems. Summary: 1) The nature of the $\text{tg } \delta$ versus concentration, versus temperature and frequency, and versus time functions may be regarded to constitute one of the criteria serving in the estimation of the interaction of components and of structural transformations of the system. 2) When polarization by ionic relaxation is considered the dielectric losses are determined by the defects in the crystal lattice. These defects are not taken into account by the formula for the lattice energy. Hence $\text{tg } \delta$ in a great number of alkali halide crystals does not correspond to the lattice energies. 3) The processes of formation and of decomposition of solid solutions of ionic crystals are one of the

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Dielectric Losses Connected With the Structure of
Ionic Crystals and Their Mixtures

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causes of instability of the properties of technical
dielectrics. There are 9 figures, 3 tables, and 13
references, 11 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1958

Card 3/3

1 44211-66
ACC NR: AP6019759

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/006/0029/0032

AUTHOR: Atayev, S. S. (Doctor of technical sciences); Kulik, B. F. B

ORG: Institute of Construction and Architecture, State Committee on Construction, BSSR (Institut Stroitel'stva i arkhitektury Gosstroya BSSR)

TITLE: Improving the kinematics of a turn executed by long-wheelbase semitrailers designed for the transportation of reinforced concrete structures

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1966, 29-32

TOPIC TAGS: ~~ground transportation equipment, motor vehicle~~, vehicle component, vehicle engineering, trailer, hydraulic equipment

ABSTRACT: A semitrailer recently built in Minsk, designed for transporting 24-long girders, is equipped with a hydraulic steering system which provides greater maneuverability than does the usual cable-operated system. Since the kinematic and dynamic laws governing the curvilinear motion of long-wheelbase semitrailers have not yet been studied, however, design kinematics for such a hydraulic steering system presents a number of difficulties. This work discusses one of

UDC: 629.114.3.001.5

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ACC NR: AP6019759

the many kinematic relationships which should be observed in the design, namely, the correlation between the coordinates of the master hydraulic cylinder and the actuating cylinder. A method for determining the coordinates of the actuating cylinder in relation to the given coordinates of the master cylinder is outlined. It was established that during a right-hand turn the turn angle between the tractor and the trailer is greater than during an identical left-hand turn. To obtain equal angles for both turns it is necessary to find the optimum coordinates for the holding power of the hydraulic cylinders of the steering system. A step-by-step method for computing these coordinates is given, and it is mentioned that a graphic method can be applied instead. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 14 formulas. [SA]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

KULIK, B.F.; DIDKOVSKAYA, M.S.

New continuous billet mills. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. no.1:18-22
'57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Machine tools)

ACC NR: AP6030795 /A/ SOURCE CODE: UR/0100/66/000/007/0007/0009

AUTHOR: Atayev, S. S. (Professor; Doctor of technical sciences; Meritorious builder of BSSR); Kulik, B. F. (Engineer)

ORG: [Atayev] Institute of Construction and Architecture Gosstroy, BSSR (Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury Gosstroya BSSR); [Kulik] Argtekstroy Trust, Ministry of Construction BSSR (trest Orgtekhtroya Ministerstva stroitel'stva BSSR)

TITLE: Specialized transportation facilities for industrial construction

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya stroitel'stva, no. 7, 1966, 7-9

TOPIC TAGS: motor vehicle, vehicle component, towing vehicle, construction machinery, transportation equipment

ABSTRACT: The author bases his article on a study of specific problems caused by hauling of large prefabricated building parts, and also of the operating conditions, peculiarities, and economic usefulness of various types of motor trailers. He examines the basic parameters determining the technical and economic efficiency of new models and the factors involved. The author regrets that no scientifically

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UDC: 656.136

ACC NR: AP6030795

developed rules exist as yet to determine the "critical length" of semitrailers. The Soviet Union has semitrailers with a 10-m long chassis, equipped with turn controls; there are also nonsteered semitrailers with an 18-m long chassis. The length of a semitrailer and the presence of a control system near the trailer bogies affect the efficiency and cost of a trailer considerably. Depending on the length of the chassis, the production cost of the cable system and of the hydraulic turn-control system are, respectively, 10—15% and 10—20% of the cost of the semitrailer. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

MANYUTA, I.M., inzh.; KULIK, B.F., inzh.

New facilities for transporting cranes. Stroi.i dor.mash.
7 no.10:11 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.—Transportation) (Truck trailers)

MANYUTA, Igor' Mefedovich; KULIK, Boleslav Fadeyevich;
FINKINSHTeyN, B.A., inzh., red.

[Transporting long reinforced-concrete products on trucks used for moving girders and beams; practices of the "Orgtekhstroy" Trust and the "Mekhpogruzstroy" Office of the Ministry of Construction of the White Russian S.S.R.] Perevozka dlinnomernykh zhelezobetonnykh izdelii na fermovozakh i balkovozakh; opyt tresta "Orgtekhstroy" i kontory "Mekhpogruzstroy" Ministerstva stroitel'stva BSSR. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 27 p.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Nachal'nik konstruktorskogo otd-la tresta "Orgtekhstroy" Ministerstva stroitel'stva BSSR (for Manyuta).

KULIK, B.F.; ANTONETS, D.P.; ASNIS, A. Ye.; LEBEDEV, B.F.

Experience in making housing for converters with charges of 100 to 130 tons. Avtom. svar. 17 no.6:68-72 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Yuzhno-Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Kulik). 2. Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (for Antonets). 3. Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (for Asnis, Lebedev).

11-H

Experimental data on effects of prolonged use of hexenal.
D. M. Kulik (Psychiatric Hosp. White Russian Republic,
Mogilev). *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 9, No. 2, 16-20 (1946).
Repeated rectal or intramuscular administration of hex-
enal (I) in narcotic doses to rabbits revealed many pos-
sible complications, mostly dystrophic. Continued dos-
age with I is definitely toxic. Emaciated and pregnant
rabbits, and those with new litters, are especially sensitive.
Julian P. Smith

KULIK, D. M.

FA 70,59

UBER/Medicine - Psychiatry
Medicine - Hexenal

Mar/Apr 1948

"Clinical Observations on the Continuous Application
of Hexenal in Psychiatric Practice," D. M. Kulik, Cand
Med Sci, Chief Surg, Mogilev Psychiatric Hosp, 4 pp

"Nevropatol i Psikhiat" Vol XVII, No 2

Hexenal is effective substance in inhibiting chronic
irritations and as such is valuable therapeutic addition
of the psychiatric clinic. It is important to
interrupt the course of the treatment to permit the
patient days of rest. Narcosis may be produced without
any particular preparation of the patient. The
most effective enema is mixture of hexenal, 5.0 gum
arabic and 50.0 water. Submitted 24 Mar 1947.

70159

KULIK, D. M.

INDIKT, G. P., KULIK, D. M.

Psychosis caused by mushroom poisoning. Nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva
19:3, May-June 50. p. 61-2

1. Of the Republic Psychiatric Hospital in Kogilev.

CLIN 19, 5, Nov., 1950

KULIK, D.

Work of the Mogilev Medical Society. Zdrav. Bel. 5 no.5:67-68 My '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Mogilevskogo gorodskogo nauchnogo obsh-
chestva vrachey. Zdrav. Bel. 5 no.5:67-68 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(MOGILEV--MEDICAL SOCIETIES)

KULIK, D.M., kand.med.nauk, zaslužennyy vrach BSSR

Dispensary treatment of complications following antirabies inoculations. Vrach.delo no.11:1203-1205 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Mogilevskiy oblastnoy psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser.
(RABIES--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)